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LEXICAL MEANING INTERPRETATION

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ABSTRACT

In this article stressed about an important issue of linguistics. In linguistics, the importance of a word is stressed from a lexical point of view.

Key words: linguistics, vocabulary, word, meaning, form

INTRODUCTION

It is correct to look for the inner essence of language in its phonetic and grammatical specificity. While phonetics and grammar constitute the essence of language, lexicon is its body - the shell of essence. But language deals with words, because even without grammar it is possible to read a certain level of judgment, thought from the sequence of words.

As a linguist, a person mainly faces a word problem. When language acquisition is based on the study of a person's phonetics and grammar, the richness of a language is determined by how rich it is in its vocabulary. While the acquisition of phonetic and grammatical phenomena is in fact automatic and chaotic, the acquisition of lexical reserve is conscious and orderly. Therefore, the word is always the central unit of language in terms of expression and naming / naming. In the words of V.A. Zvegintsev, the word is the basic and central unit of language.

The discovery of the spiritual essence of the word, its ability to express the phenomena of existence, the change of social intellectual attitude to being, the word as a result of social development is constantly changing its essence, in other words, the word has a dynamic nature, which is determined by its meaning and application.

In linguistics, the relationship of form and meaning of the word, the specific laws of the development of word meaning are studied in detail, and the linguistic view of the depth of these laws is constantly deepening. After all, semantic laws develop along with social development, and each period constantly "edits" it.

The problem of word semantics is always relevant because of the large number of words in the language, their grouping into different types and categories, as well as the existence of cooperation between different languages only in the exchange of words, which means that semantic changes take place in each language. , the definition given to it, the relativity of the laws determined by it, is much higher than that of other level units, which leads to a high degree of diversity of opinion in this area. Therefore, the problem of the meaning of the word linguist Cassirer was so contradictory and perhaps confusing that he was absolutely right when he said that it was impossible to meet him in other areas of linguistics [4, 571].

The versatility and diversity of the concept of meaning acquires different meanings depending on what angle and for what purpose, in what field it is used. Indeed, the category of meaning is widely used in the construction of psychological, philosophical, logical, semiotic or linguistic models of words, as well as in the fields of artificial intelligence and information and communication, and computer linguistics. At the same time, the meaning of the word serves as a basic category in the formation of the terminological apparatus in all sciences and its branches, in clarifying and delimiting the essence of terms.

The concept of meaning further complicates its essence as a result of the intersection of semema with sema terms on the one hand, with the term concept on the other hand, with the concepts of concept, content, content on the other hand. This situation is manifested not only in Uzbek, but in all languages of the world. Therefore, it is not possible to achieve a correct understanding of an idea without a clear and accurate understanding of the author's point of view or a clear definition of the direction of analysis, without reaching a conclusion as to which aspect of the phenomenon is being focused on in scientific interpretations. This shows the versatility of the category of meaning, that it is not only "private property" in linguistics, but is considered only in the context of linguistics. However, in the system of other disciplines, linguistics is in the forefront and priority in terms of this phenomenon, and they often try to see their own aspect within the framework of linguistic property, based on the principles of linguistics [2, 15] or also occurs. For example, in the views of Plato and Aristotle, the concept of meaning is considered logically - it is described as a logical category, the perception of things in the mind, the reflection in the mind, a specific substantial reality. In the logical approach, the cosmological "thing" is connected with the anthropological "spirit" / "mind" and meaning is derived from their union [6, 173-175]. More precisely, the reflection of the phenomenon of being in the mind on the basis of the human spirit (intuition) is considered as a "photocopy" of the mind. This reflects the way of thinking of the man of antiquity, and even now the opinion of a man who

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is absolutely ignorant of the theory of meaning is no different. At the heart of fixed theses in linguistics, such as "language is as ancient as consciousness," there is a tendency to strengthen the connection between thing and meaning, while looking at them as inseparable phenomena, which is a logical process in the full sense of the word.

The logic of the directions that promote the idea that a word (meaning) is genetically related to a being is also connected with this. For example, Aristotle's views on "everything has a soul" and "the soul is closely connected with matter" are not in vain.

After antiquity, the category of "meaning" was refined and developed, and the psychological approach was preserved in it. For example, according to J. Locke, the founder of associative psychology, if words are not an expression of our spirit, they are simply sounds or noises. The things around us are perceived by our senses to form the spirit of individual objects in our minds. Our spirit is, in fact, like the spirit of objects [5, 155].

The gesture approach to meaning took it to a new level. The founders of semiotics were Ch.S.Pierce, Ch.U.Morris, F.de Saussure, Louis Elmslev, R.O.Jacobson, E.Kassirer, K.Buler, R.Bart, Yu.M.Lotman, G.O. Vinokur, A.A.Reformatskiy, V.N.Toporov, B.A.Uspenskiy, G.G.Shpet, A.F.Losev, A.K.Jolkovskiy, I.A.Melchuk, A.A.Zaliznyak, L.S.Vygotsky, T.M.Nikolaeva, E.V.Paducheva, A.R.Luriya, I.I.Revzin, Yu.S.Stepanov, Yu.I.Levin, G.E.Kreydlin, etc. (characters) system and developed this view. According to them, man lives in the world of characters, understands and explains existence, myths and legends, religion, customs, creation and transmission of images, development of culture and art, becoming a member of a certain ethnos. as a result, it relies entirely on the function of language as a sign, that is, as a symbol [7, 8]. With the emergence of views on the symbolic function of language, that is, in it, that is, in the sign, in the symbol, including the linguistic sign, the expressive and non-expressive aspects became conditionally separated.

When Ferdinand de Saussure spoke of the expressive and expressive aspects of linguistic gestures, J. Locke focused on the "simple voices" that reacted in a negative tone. The sign, that is, the sign, consists of this "just voice" and the integrity of its content.

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